

CHAPTER 5

Outcomes of Education

This chapter contains tables comparing educational attainment and work force characteristics. The data show labor force participation and income levels of high school dropouts and high school and college graduates. Population characteristics are provided for many of the measures to help evaluate disparities among various demographic groups. The first set of tables contains data from the Bureau of the Census on educational attainment and income of the labor force, and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on employment and unemployment. These tables provide information on the educational attainment of the labor force, by occupation, sex, and race/ethnicity; income, by level of education attained; and unemployment rates, by levels of education attained, sex, and race/ethnicity.

The second group of tables was compiled from Bureau of Labor Statistics data on high school dropouts and graduates. These data show the labor force participation and college enrollment of high school students within the year after they leave school. The tabulations also provide comparative labor force participation and unemployment rates for graduates and dropouts. Additional information on college enrollment rates by race/ethnicity and sex have been included to help form a more complete picture of high school outcomes.

The third set of tables has been prepared from the National Center for Education Statistics survey, Recent College Graduates, and from a Bureau of the Census survey on earnings and education. These tables provide data on employment outcomes for high school and college graduates. A table provides a salary comparison by field of college degree for the entire population. Trends in salaries received by college graduates also are featured in this section.

Statistics on educational attainment of the entire population are in Chapter 1. More detailed data on the number of high school and college graduates are contained in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 3 contains trend data on the proportion of high school graduates going to college. Additional data on the income of persons by educational attainment may be obtained from the Bureau of the Census in the *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has a series of publications dealing with the educational characteristics of the labor force. Further

information on survey methodologies is in the "Guide to Sources" in the appendix and in the publications cited in the source notes.

Opinions

One life goal consistently rated "very important" by young men and women was "being successful in work." A survey of 1992 high school seniors found that 89 percent of the men and 90 percent of the women rated "being successful in work" as a "very important goal." Two of the other most highly rated goals in the 1992 survey were "finding steady work" ("very important" for 87 percent of men and 89 percent of women) and "having strong friendships" ("very important" for 80 percent of both men and women). Two years later in 1994, these values continued to be highly rated by the former high school seniors. Another value that was highly rated two years after high school was "Providing better opportunities for my children" which was cited by 91 percent of the seniors as "very important." (table 371).

Labor Force

Adults with higher levels of education were more likely to participate in the labor force than those with less education. About 81 percent of adults with a bachelor's degree participated in the labor force in 1995 compared with 65 percent of persons who were high school graduates. Only 40 percent of those 25 and older who were not high school graduates were in the labor force. The labor force participation rates for blacks, age 25 and older with higher education levels were higher than the average for all people with similar levels of education. However, the labor force participation rates for blacks under age 25 were lower than the average of persons with similar education backgrounds (table 372).

Persons with lower levels of educational attainment were more likely to be unemployed than those who had higher levels of educational attainment. The 1995 unemployment rate for adults (25 years old and over) who had not completed high school was 9.0 percent compared with 4.8 percent for those with 4 years of high school and 2.4 percent for those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Young people tended to have higher unemployment rates than persons 25

and over, even after allowing for level of educational attainment (table 374).

One year after graduating from college in 1989–90, 84 percent of those receiving bachelor's degrees were employed (74 percent full time and 10 percent part time), 4 percent were unemployed, and 12 percent were not in the labor force (tables 380 and 381). Of the 12 percent of 1989–90 graduates not in the labor force, about two-thirds enrolled in further education (table 381).

Income

Between 1989 and 1994, median annual income of male full-time workers, when adjusted for inflation, decreased generally. However, there was no significant change for women overall, and there was a slight increase in the median income for women with a bachelor's degree or higher level of education. Income of men who were year-round full-time workers with 4 or more years of college dropped by 2 percent compared with a 12 percent drop for men with 1 to 3 years of high school. Income for men who had completed 4 years of high school also dropped by 12 percent (table 375).

Women's incomes are much lower than men's incomes, even after adjusting for level of education. The average 1994 incomes for full-time year-round

workers with a bachelor's degree were \$43,663 for men and \$31,741 for women.

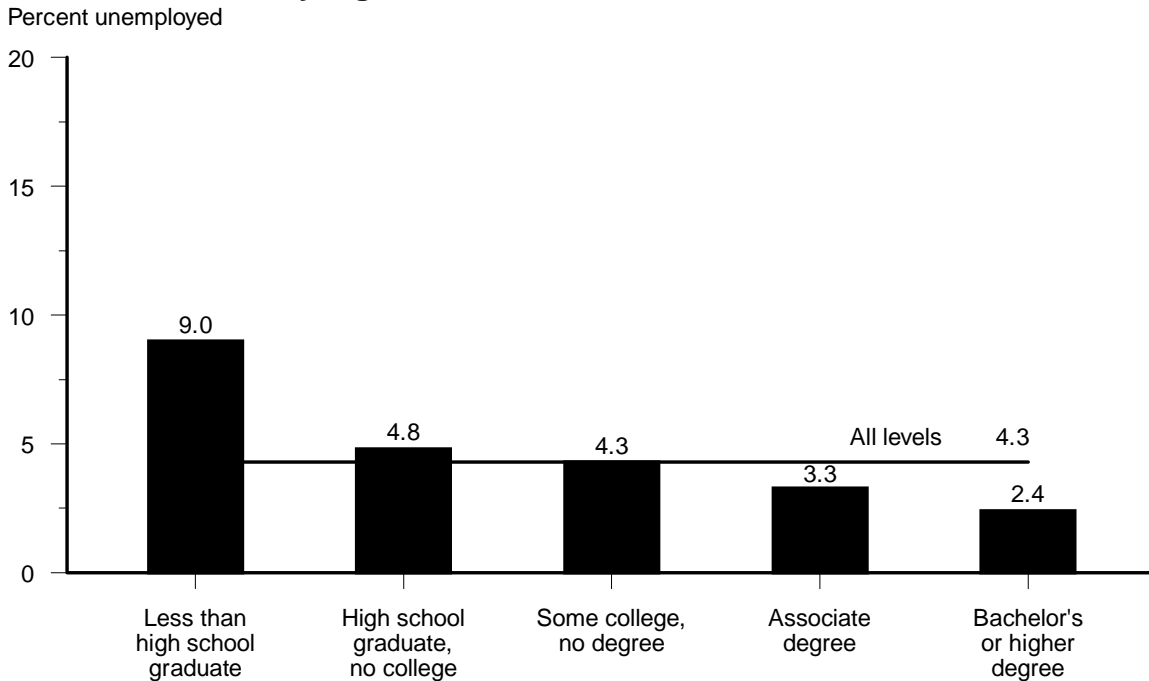
Dropouts and Graduates

The difficulties in entering the job market for dropouts, and youth in general, are highlighted by comparing their labor force and unemployment status. Only 68 percent of 1994–95 dropouts were in the labor force (employed or looking for work), and 30 percent of them were unemployed. Of the 1995 high school graduates who were not in college, 80 percent were in the labor force, and 21 percent of those in the labor force were unemployed (tables 377 and 378).

About 61 percent of the college graduates of the class of 1989–90 had jobs in professional, managerial, and technical areas in 1991. Twenty-three percent were employed in nonprofessional, nonmanagerial, and nontechnical areas (table 381).

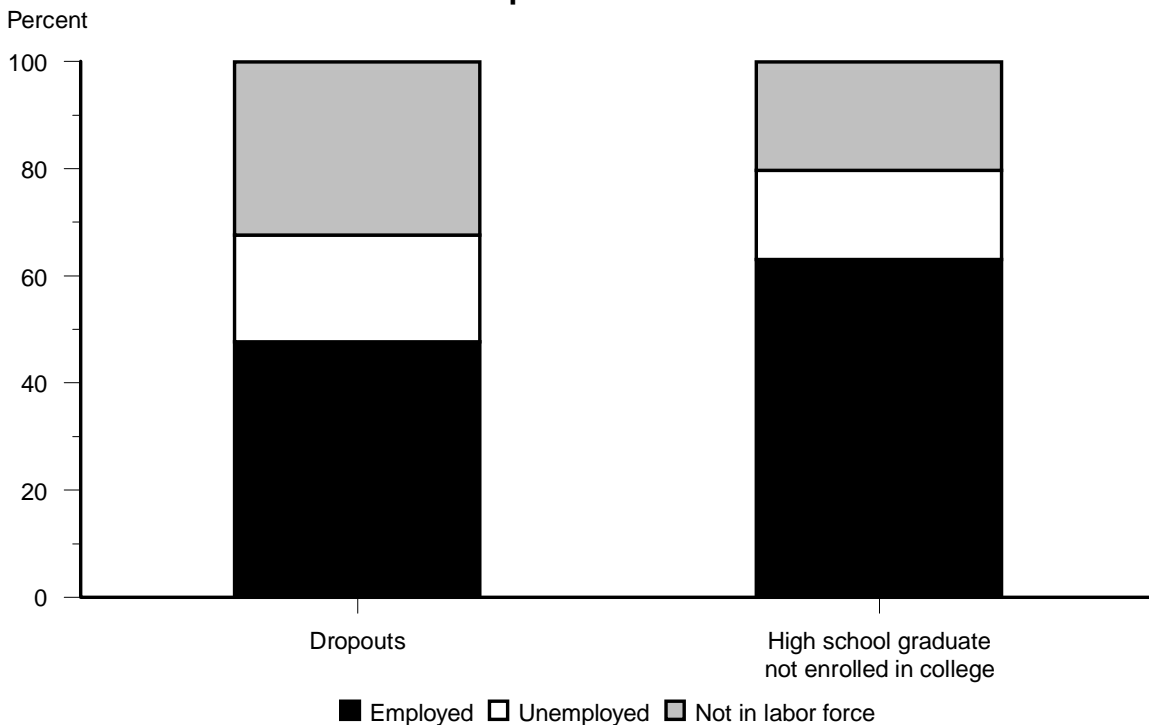
A 1992 assessment of literacy skills for adults found that about 22 percent of the adult population lacked the ability to perform simple arithmetic operations, and 21 percent could not locate a simple piece of information in a short text excerpt. Only about one-fifth of the population could solve mathematical problems requiring 2 or more steps or integrate information from complex passages (table 385).

**Figure 23.-Unemployment rates of persons 25 years old and over,
by highest level of education attained: 1995**



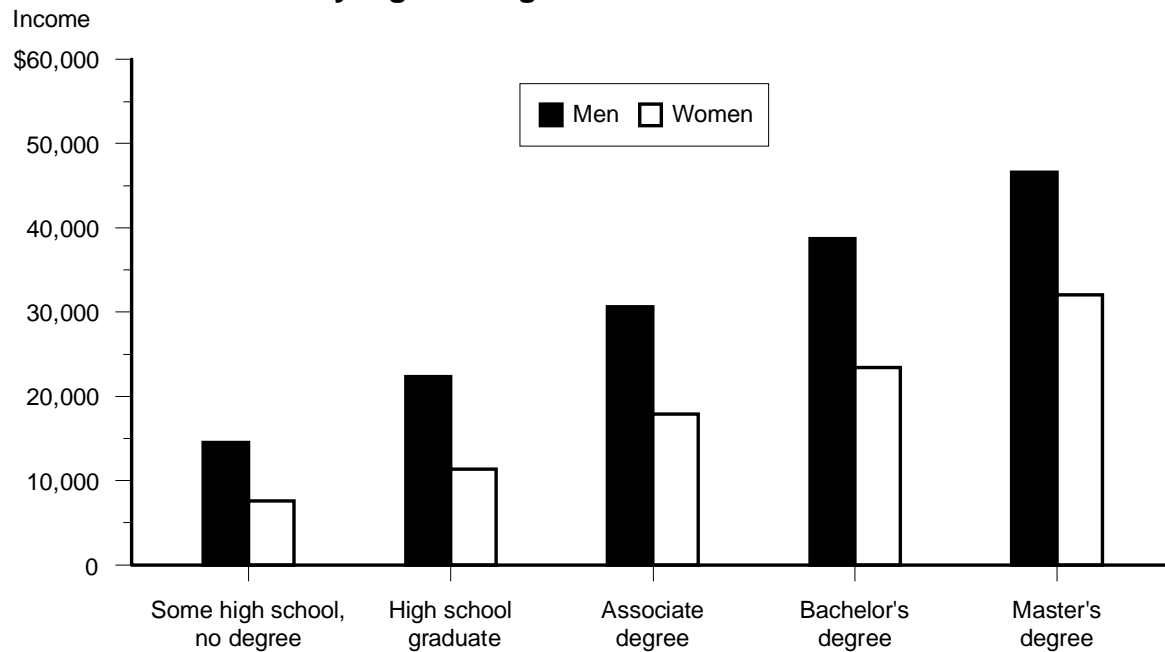
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished data.

**Figure 24.-Labor force status of 1994–95 high school graduates
and dropouts: October 1995**



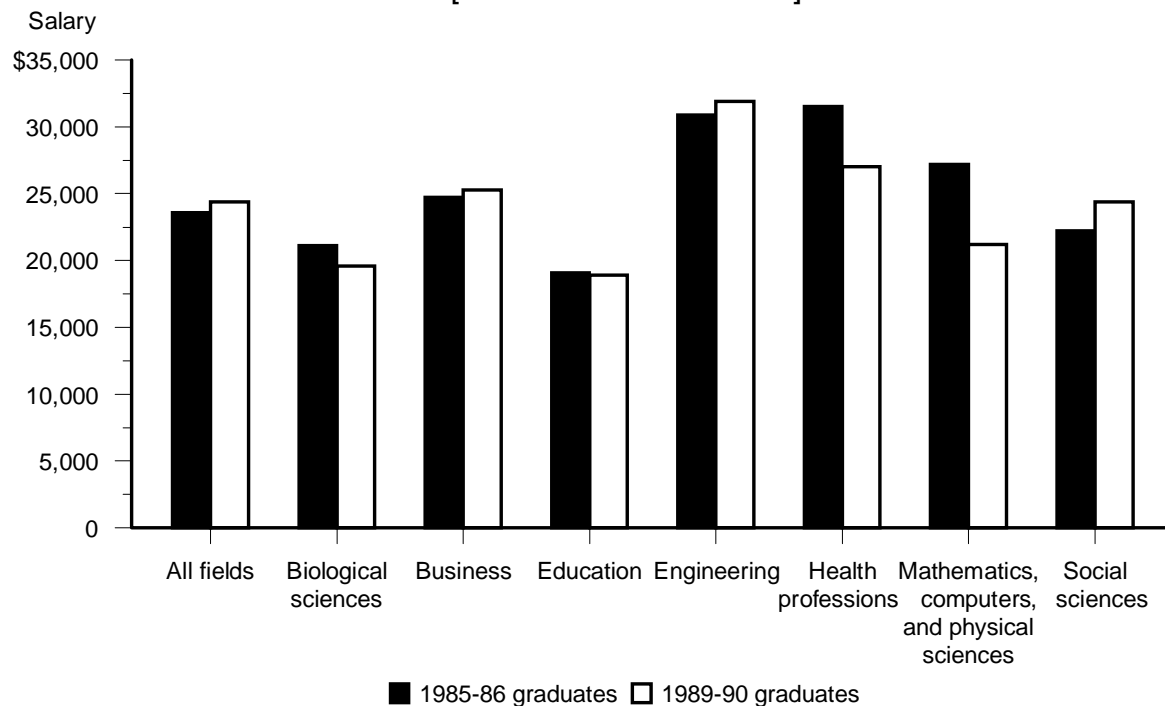
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment Status of School Age Youth, High School Graduates and Dropouts, 1995."

Figure 25.-Median annual earnings of workers 25 years old and over, by highest degree attained and sex: 1994



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Monthly Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1994*.

Figure 26.-Salaries of recent bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field: 1987 and 1991
[In constant 1991 dollars]



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys, 1987 and 1991.

Table 370.—Percent of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting drug use during the past 30 days and the past year: 1972 to 1994

Drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Percent reporting drug use during past 30 days													
Any illicit use	—	—	—	—	37.1	30.4	25.1	17.8	14.9	15.4	13.0	13.5	13.3
Marijuana	27.8	25.2	25.0	27.4	35.4	27.4	21.9	15.5	12.7	13.0	11.0	11.1	12.1
Hallucinogens	—	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8
Cocaine	—	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.5	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.2
Heroin	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—
Nonmedical use of:													
Stimulants	—	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.8	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5
Sedatives	—	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.1
Tranquilizers	—	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Analgesics	—	—	—	—	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2
Alcohol	—	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	70.7	65.3	63.3	63.6	59.2	59.3	63.1
Cigarettes	—	48.8	49.4	47.3	42.6	39.5	36.6	35.2	31.5	32.2	31.9	29.0	34.6
Percent reporting drug use during past year													
Any illicit use	—	—	—	—	49.4	43.4	41.0	31.9	28.7	29.1	26.4	26.6	24.6
Marijuana	—	34.2	35.0	38.7	46.9	40.4	36.3	27.9	24.6	24.5	22.7	22.9	21.8
Hallucinogens	—	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1
Cocaine	—	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	15.6	12.1	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.0	3.6
Heroin	—	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	—	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Nonmedical use of:													
Stimulants	—	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.8	6.4	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.0	1.3
Sedatives	—	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.1	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.6
Tranquilizers	—	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.9
Analgesics	—	—	—	—	5.2	4.4	6.8	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.1	3.5
Alcohol	—	77.1	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	86.4	81.7	80.2	82.8	77.7	79.0	78.5
Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	46.7	47.2	43.9	44.7	39.7	41.2	41.1	38.3	41.1

¹ Due to changes in the survey instrument and administration, 1994 estimates are not comparable to previous years.

—Data not available or low precision; no estimate reported.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, "National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1994," 1995. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 371.—Percent of 1972, 1982, and 1992 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: 1972 to 1994

Value	Percent of 1972 seniors						Percent of 1982 seniors						Percent of 1992 seniors				
	1972		1974 (2 years after high school)		1976 (4 years after high school)		1982		1984 (2 years after high school)		1986 (4 years after high school)		1992		1994 (2 years after high school)		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Being successful in work	86.5	83.0	81.2	74.9	80.3	69.7	88.2	85.5	88.7	84.2	84.0	77.2	89.0	89.6	90.1	89.9	90.3
Finding steady work	82.3	73.7	74.7	59.9	79.3	62.1	88.0	84.4	87.4	83.3	84.2	76.3	87.1	88.6	89.7	88.7	90.7
Having lots of money	26.0	9.8	17.8	9.1	17.7	9.4	41.3	24.1	35.8	20.9	27.8	16.9	45.3	29.4	35.2	39.5	30.9
Being a leader in the community	14.9	8.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	4.2	11.3	5.9	13.7	6.4	9.5	4.5	—	—	—	—	—
Correcting inequalities	22.5	31.1	16.6	18.2	16.2	17.1	11.8	11.7	13.3	13.9	10.7	10.9	17.0	23.6	—	—	—
Having children	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.0	47.0	42.7	56.3	41.4	56.2	39.0	49.2	—	—	—
Having a happy family life	78.6	85.7	83.1	86.7	84.2	86.4	81.6	86.3	86.1	90.2	86.8	87.8	—	—	—	—	—
Providing better opportunities for my children	66.6	66.2	59.5	61.6	59.8	58.8	71.0	68.7	72.1	69.9	68.4	67.4	74.5	76.5	90.5	90.3	90.8
Living closer to parents or relatives	6.8	8.2	8.3	12.4	7.7	11.9	15.0	15.7	15.6	20.1	12.9	19.8	15.2	18.7	—	—	—
Moving from area	14.3	14.6	8.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	14.4	12.8	10.5	9.1	9.0	7.4	20.7	20.1	—	—	—
Having strong friendships	81.2	78.7	76.5	74.7	76.1	72.1	80.4	79.1	80.1	79.7	76.5	75.0	79.8	80.0	87.6	88.1	87.0
Having leisure time	—	—	60.9	55.1	65.4	60.1	70.2	68.8	74.5	72.0	70.1	68.9	65.3	62.0	—	—	—

—Question not asked.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Longitudinal Study," "High School and Beyond" surveys, and "National Edu-

cation Longitudinal Study," second and third followup surveys. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

Table 372.—Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest level of education: 1995

Age, sex, and race/ethnicity	Labor force participation rate ¹						Employment/population ratio ²					
	Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College			Total	Less than high school graduate ³	High school graduate	College		
				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher				Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16 to 19 years old⁴	53.5	46.8	70.3	63.8	71.4	57.8	44.2	37.1	60.0	58.4	63.4	54.1
Men	54.8	48.6	73.9	62.7	63.4	52.2	44.7	38.1	62.6	56.9	47.1	46.0
Women	52.2	44.9	66.9	64.6	74.9	66.8	43.8	35.9	57.4	59.6	70.6	66.9
White ⁵	57.1	50.6	72.5	66.3	77.8	49.2	48.8	41.7	63.9	61.5	71.2	49.2
Black ⁵	39.9	33.5	62.3	49.4	40.3	43.9	25.7	20.0	42.5	40.2	13.6	44.2
Hispanic ⁶	45.4	38.8	65.5	61.0	99.1	66.5	34.4	27.8	53.3	52.4	83.6	53.7
20 to 24 years old⁴	76.6	62.9	81.2	74.1	85.5	85.5	69.7	51.2	72.4	69.4	81.1	80.8
Men	83.1	81.1	90.0	76.1	86.7	86.3	75.4	68.2	80.6	71.3	82.7	80.6
Women	70.3	42.3	71.2	72.2	84.5	85.1	64.0	32.0	63.0	67.6	79.8	81.0
White ⁵	78.7	66.0	83.0	75.8	86.5	87.1	72.7	55.6	75.3	71.8	82.4	82.6
Black ⁵	68.7	49.5	74.3	69.0	81.3	81.4	56.5	31.8	60.0	60.5	74.5	74.3
Hispanic ⁶	71.9	65.7	75.9	74.1	82.2	80.8	63.7	56.6	66.5	67.2	79.7	74.5
25 and older	66.7	39.9	65.4	72.6	79.2	81.0	63.8	36.4	62.3	69.5	76.6	79.0
Men	76.0	52.1	76.5	80.2	87.2	85.8	72.7	47.5	72.9	77.0	84.3	83.9
Women	58.3	29.2	56.4	65.8	73.2	75.4	55.7	26.6	53.7	62.8	70.8	73.3
White ⁵	66.7	40.0	64.8	71.7	78.8	80.6	64.1	36.7	62.1	69.0	76.3	78.7
Black ⁵	66.0	36.2	69.7	78.4	83.8	85.6	61.1	31.7	64.0	72.5	80.0	82.8
Hispanic ⁶	67.5	55.3	74.3	79.0	81.5	83.1	62.4	49.5	69.2	74.2	77.1	80.2

¹ Percent of the civilian population who are employed or seeking employment.⁶ Hispanics may be of any race.² Number of persons employed as a percent of civilian population.³ Includes persons reporting no school years completed.⁴ Excludes persons enrolled in school.⁵ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Industry and Occupation tables, unpublished data. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 373.—Occupation of employed persons 25 years old and over, by educational attainment and sex: 1995

Sex and occupation	Total employed, in thousands	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							
		Total	Less than one year of high school	High school		College			
				1-4 years of high school, no diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	More than a bachelor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All persons									
All occupational groups	106,037	100.0	3.7	6.7	33.0	19.3	8.7	18.8	9.9
Managerial and professional specialty	33,317	100.0	0.4	1.4	13.0	14.2	8.7	35.6	26.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	16,345	100.0	0.7	2.1	20.6	20.3	8.4	33.1	14.8
Professional specialty occupations	16,971	100.0	0.2	0.6	5.6	8.2	9.1	37.9	38.4
Teachers, except college and university	4,148	100.0	0.1	0.6	5.0	6.2	3.1	47.9	37.2
Teachers, college and university	774	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	1.9	14.7	80.2
Technical, sales, and administrative support	30,772	100.0	0.8	3.5	36.0	26.5	11.3	18.3	3.6
Technicians and related support	3,472	100.0	0.2	1.2	19.7	25.3	23.8	24.1	5.6
Sales occupations	11,758	100.0	1.4	5.0	33.3	23.4	7.9	24.0	5.0
Administrative support, including clerical	15,543	100.0	0.6	2.9	41.6	29.0	11.0	12.7	2.1
Service occupations	12,421	100.0	7.9	12.8	43.2	20.1	7.5	7.1	1.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,094	100.0	5.0	11.0	47.8	20.3	9.0	5.8	1.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14,483	100.0	9.3	15.6	50.4	15.4	4.8	4.0	0.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,949	100.0	18.9	11.8	39.1	13.7	5.2	9.4	1.8
Men									
All occupational groups	57,420	100.0	4.5	7.2	32.1	18.6	7.7	19.1	10.9
Managerial and professional specialty	17,510	100.0	0.6	1.4	11.6	14.0	6.6	35.7	30.1
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9,439	100.0	0.9	2.2	17.5	18.6	7.3	36.3	17.2
Professional specialty occupations	8,072	100.0	0.2	0.5	4.8	8.5	5.9	35.0	45.1
Teachers, except college and university	1,049	100.0	0.2	0.2	4.1	6.0	3.1	44.1	42.1
Teachers, college and university	431	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.2	11.1	84.7
Technical, sales, and administrative support	11,118	100.0	1.2	3.2	27.3	25.3	10.2	26.6	6.3
Technicians and related support	1,686	100.0	0.1	1.5	17.6	26.0	20.0	27.3	7.3
Sales occupations	6,398	100.0	1.4	3.4	26.7	23.9	7.8	30.0	6.8
Administrative support, including clerical	3,034	100.0	1.3	3.8	34.1	27.9	9.6	18.9	4.5
Service occupations	4,723	100.0	8.1	9.3	39.0	23.1	8.6	10.0	1.9
Precision production, craft, and repair	11,014	100.0	4.9	11.0	47.8	20.4	9.3	5.7	1.0
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,741	100.0	8.7	14.7	49.9	16.4	5.2	4.3	0.7
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,314	100.0	20.4	12.5	38.3	13.2	4.8	9.1	1.6
Women									
All occupational groups	48,617	100.0	2.7	6.0	34.1	20.1	10.0	18.4	8.7
Managerial and professional specialty	15,806	100.0	0.2	1.3	14.5	14.4	11.1	35.4	23.2
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6,906	100.0	0.4	2.0	24.9	22.6	9.9	28.8	11.4
Professional specialty occupations	8,900	100.0	0.1	0.7	6.3	8.0	12.0	40.5	32.4
Teachers, except college and university	3,099	100.0	0.1	0.7	5.3	6.3	3.1	49.1	35.5
Teachers, college and university	343	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.9	19.2	74.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	19,654	100.0	0.6	3.7	40.9	27.1	11.9	13.6	2.1
Technicians and related support	1,786	100.0	0.3	0.9	21.7	24.6	27.4	21.0	4.1
Sales occupations	5,360	100.0	1.3	6.8	41.3	22.9	8.0	16.8	2.9
Administrative support, including clerical	12,509	100.0	0.4	2.7	43.5	29.3	11.4	11.2	1.6
Service occupations	7,698	100.0	7.8	15.0	45.8	18.3	6.8	5.3	1.0
Precision production, craft, and repair	1,080	100.0	5.9	11.9	48.2	19.1	6.5	6.9	1.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,742	100.0	10.9	17.9	51.7	12.5	3.4	3.2	0.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	636	100.0	13.4	9.1	42.1	15.7	6.8	10.4	2.7

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Industry and Occupation tables, unpublished data. (This table was prepared April 1996.)

Table 374.—Unemployment rate of persons 16 years old and over, by age, sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained: 1992, 1994, and 1995

Sex, race/ethnicity, and highest degree attained	Percent unemployed, 1992 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1994 ¹				Percent unemployed, 1995 ¹			
	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over	16- to 24-year-olds ²			25 years old and over
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All persons												
All education levels	14.3	21.7	12.0	6.1	12.5	17.6	9.7	4.8	12.1	17.3	9.1	4.3
Less than a high school graduate	24.9	27.8	22.3	11.4	21.0	21.5	19.9	9.8	20.2	20.8	18.6	9.0
High school graduate, no college	13.9	18.8	12.5	6.8	11.9	14.5	10.9	5.4	12.0	14.7	10.8	4.8
Some college, no degree	9.6	11.5	9.3	6.0	7.9	9.2	7.5	4.7	6.7	8.4	6.3	4.3
Associate degree	6.0	14.6	5.8	4.7	5.4	—	5.5	3.8	5.3	11.2	5.1	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.5	—	6.5	3.2	5.2	—	5.2	2.6	5.5	6.5	5.5	2.4
Men												
All education levels	15.1	22.0	13.0	6.4	13.2	19.0	10.2	4.8	12.5	18.4	9.2	4.3
Less than a high school graduate	23.6	26.8	21.1	11.4	20.8	22.5	17.5	9.3	19.9	21.6	15.9	8.8
High school graduate, no college	14.7	19.5	13.5	7.3	12.0	15.3	10.9	5.5	11.7	15.3	10.4	4.8
Some college, no degree	9.4	10.6	9.2	6.1	8.4	10.1	8.0	4.5	6.8	9.3	6.3	4.0
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	5.7	—	5.7	3.8	4.9	25.8	4.8	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	—	7.7	3.3	6.1	—	6.1	2.5	6.3	11.8	6.3	2.3
Women												
All education levels	13.3	21.4	10.9	5.7	11.6	16.2	9.2	4.9	11.7	16.1	9.0	4.4
Less than a high school graduate	27.1	29.3	24.8	11.4	21.3	20.2	25.2	10.5	20.8	19.9	24.4	9.2
High school graduate, no college	13.0	18.0	11.4	6.2	11.9	13.7	11.0	5.2	12.3	14.2	11.4	4.7
Some college, no degree	9.8	12.2	9.4	5.8	7.4	8.5	7.1	5.0	6.6	7.7	6.3	4.6
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	5.2	—	5.3	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.5	3.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	—	5.5	3.0	4.5	—	4.5	2.7	5.0	—	4.9	2.7
White³												
All education levels	12.0	18.4	10.0	5.5	10.6	15.1	8.1	4.3	10.2	14.5	7.7	3.9
Less than a high school graduate	21.5	24.0	19.2	10.7	18.1	18.7	16.8	8.9	17.2	17.7	15.9	8.3
High school graduate, no college	11.5	15.6	10.3	6.0	9.9	11.8	9.1	4.7	10.0	11.9	9.2	4.2
Some college, no degree	7.8	9.5	7.5	5.4	6.6	7.9	6.2	4.2	5.8	7.3	5.3	3.7
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	4.8	—	4.8	3.4	4.8	8.5	4.7	3.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.3	—	6.3	3.0	5.2	—	5.2	2.4	5.1	—	5.1	2.3
Black³												
All education levels	28.8	41.8	24.8	10.9	24.5	35.2	19.5	8.6	23.9	35.7	17.7	7.4
Less than a high school graduate	44.4	49.4	40.1	15.1	39.8	39.6	40.3	13.5	39.1	40.4	35.8	12.4
High school graduate, no college	26.6	37.2	24.1	12.3	23.1	31.4	20.6	9.9	22.5	31.8	19.3	8.2
Some college, no degree	21.6	26.1	21.0	10.3	15.8	21.4	14.9	8.1	13.0	18.7	12.2	7.5
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	12.0	—	12.1	5.8	10.7	66.4	8.5	4.6
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	—	7.6	4.4	5.0	—	5.1	3.5	8.7	—	8.6	3.2
Hispanic origin⁴												
All education levels	16.7	26.5	13.7	9.8	15.7	24.5	11.8	8.3	15.5	24.1	11.5	7.6
Less than a high school graduate	20.3	29.0	16.5	12.8	20.5	27.9	14.5	11.1	20.2	28.2	13.7	10.4
High school graduate, no college	14.7	23.2	12.4	9.0	13.8	20.5	12.0	7.6	14.1	18.7	12.3	6.8
Some college, no degree	11.4	18.8	10.5	8.4	10.2	14.3	9.2	6.9	10.4	14.1	9.4	6.1
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	9.2	—	9.3	5.9	4.3	15.6	3.0	5.5
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.3	—	10.3	5.0	4.9	—	4.9	4.2	7.4	19.4	7.8	3.5

¹ The unemployment rate is the percent of individuals in the labor force who are not working and who made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. The labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons.

² Excludes persons enrolled in school.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

—Data not available or less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, unpublished data. (This table was prepared May 1996.)

Table 375.—Median annual income of year-round full-time workers 25 years old and over, by level of education completed and sex: 1989 to 1994

Sex and year	Total	Elementary/secondary			College								
		Less than 9th grade ¹	9th to 12th grade, no diploma ²	High school graduate ³	Some college, no degree ⁴	Associate degree ⁵	Bachelor's degree or higher ⁶						
							Total ⁶	Bachelor's ⁷	Master's ⁸	Professional ⁸	Doctorate ⁸		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Men	Current dollars												
	1989	\$30,465	\$17,555	\$21,065	\$26,609	\$31,308	—	\$41,892	\$38,565	—	—	—	
	1990	30,733	17,394	20,902	26,653	31,734	—	42,671	39,238	—	—	—	
	1991	31,613	17,623	21,402	26,779	31,663	\$33,817	45,138	40,906	\$49,734	\$73,996	\$57,187	
	1992 ⁹	32,057	17,294	21,274	27,280	32,103	33,433	45,802	41,355	49,973	76,220	57,418	
	1993	32,359	16,863	21,752	27,370	32,077	33,690	47,740	42,757	51,867	80,549	63,149	
	1994	33,440	17,532	22,048	28,037	32,279	35,794	49,228	43,663	53,500	75,009	61,921	
	Women	1989	20,570	12,188	13,923	17,528	21,631	—	28,799	26,709	—	—	—
		1990	21,372	12,251	14,429	18,319	22,227	—	30,377	28,017	—	—	—
		1991	22,043	12,066	14,455	18,836	22,143	25,000	31,310	29,079	34,949	46,742	43,303
		1992 ⁹	23,139	12,958	14,559	19,427	23,157	25,624	32,304	30,326	36,037	46,257	45,790
		1993	23,629	12,415	15,386	19,963	23,056	25,883	34,307	31,197	38,612	50,211	47,248
		1994	24,399	12,430	15,133	20,373	23,514	25,940	35,378	31,741	39,457	50,615	51,119
		Constant 1994 dollars											
		1989	\$36,411	\$20,981	\$25,176	\$31,802	\$37,418	—	\$50,068	\$46,091	—	—	—
	1990	34,848	19,723	23,701	30,222	35,983	—	48,384	44,492	—	—	—	
	1991	34,398	19,176	23,288	29,138	34,453	\$36,796	49,115	44,510	\$54,116	\$80,515	\$62,226	
	1992 ⁹	33,862	18,268	22,472	28,816	33,911	35,316	48,381	43,684	52,787	80,512	60,651	
	1993	33,188	17,295	22,309	28,071	32,898	34,553	48,962	43,852	53,195	82,612	64,766	
	1994	33,440	17,532	22,048	28,037	32,279	35,794	49,228	43,663	53,500	75,009	61,921	
	Women	1989	24,584	14,567	16,640	20,949	25,853	—	34,419	31,922	—	—	—
		1990	24,234	13,891	16,361	20,772	25,203	—	34,444	31,768	—	—	—
		1991	23,985	13,129	15,729	20,496	24,094	27,203	34,069	31,641	38,028	50,860	47,118
		1992 ⁹	24,442	13,688	15,379	20,521	24,461	27,067	34,123	32,034	38,066	48,862	48,368
		1993	24,234	12,733	15,780	20,474	23,646	26,546	35,185	31,996	39,601	51,497	48,458
		1994	24,399	12,430	15,133	20,373	23,514	25,940	35,378	31,741	39,457	50,615	51,119
		Number with income (in thousands)											
1989		44,596	2,425	3,312	16,392	9,028	—	13,439	7,473	—	—	—	
1990	44,406	2,250	3,315	16,394	9,113	—	13,334	7,569	—	—	—		
1991	44,199	1,807	3,083	15,025	8,034	2,899	13,350	8,456	3,073	1,147	674		
1992 ⁹	44,752	1,815	3,009	14,722	8,067	3,203	13,937	8,719	3,178	1,295	745		
1993	45,873	1,790	3,083	14,604	8,493	3,557	14,346	9,178	3,131	1,231	808		
1994	47,566	1,895	3,057	15,109	8,783	3,735	14,987	9,636	3,225	1,258	868		
Women	1989	28,056	906	1,830	11,785	6,217	—	7,318	4,465	—	—	—	
	1990	28,636	847	1,861	11,810	6,462	—	7,655	4,704	—	—	—	
	1991	29,474	733	1,819	10,959	5,633	2,523	7,807	5,263	2,025	312	206	
	1992 ⁹	30,346	734	1,659	11,039	5,904	2,655	8,355	5,604	2,192	334	225	
	1993	30,683	765	1,576	10,513	6,279	3,067	8,483	5,735	2,166	323	260	
	1994	31,379	696	1,675	10,785	6,256	3,210	8,756	5,901	2,174	398	283	

¹ Includes fewer than 9 years education for 1989 and 1990.² Includes 1 to 3 years high school for 1989 and 1990.³ Includes 4 years of high school for 1989 and 1990, and equivalency certificates for the other years.⁴ Includes 1 to 3 years of college and associate degrees for 1989 and 1990.⁵ Not reported separately for 1989 and 1990.⁶ Includes 4 or more years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁷ Includes 4 years of college for 1989 and 1990.⁸ Data not collected in 1989 and 1990.⁹ Data are based on 1990 census controls.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, numbers may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States," and "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits," various years. (This table was prepared June 1996.)

Table 376.—Total annual money earnings and median income of persons 25 years old and over,¹ by educational attainment and sex: 1994

Sex, earnings, and age	Total	Less than 9th grade	Some high school (no diploma)	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	College						
					Some college, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree or more				
							Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional degree	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Men, 25 years old and over											
Number, in thousands											
Total	79,463	6,829	7,691	25,378	13,795	5,138	20,631	13,132	4,591	1,713	1,195
With earnings	77,546	6,507	7,286	24,704	13,573	5,046	20,429	12,997	4,558	1,691	1,183
Percentage distribution of men with earnings											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	5.8	12.1	11.2	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.7	1.7
\$5,000 to 9,999	10.2	30.7	19.8	10.1	7.5	5.8	3.1	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11.8	24.0	20.3	13.0	10.2	8.4	5.3	5.9	4.1	4.0	4.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	21.2	21.4	25.9	26.6	22.7	20.5	12.1	14.1	10.2	7.2	5.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16.8	6.7	12.8	19.9	20.6	19.7	14.5	16.3	13.3	9.5	7.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16.1	2.9	6.4	15.3	19.4	23.7	20.7	21.9	20.8	13.0	17.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11.1	1.6	2.3	7.0	10.7	13.3	21.9	20.1	26.1	19.2	28.7
\$75,000 and over	7.0	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.1	4.7	19.4	14.7	20.7	42.6	32.6
Median income	\$25,465	\$11,324	\$14,584	\$22,387	\$26,768	\$30,643	\$42,027	\$38,701	\$46,635	\$61,739	\$57,478
Women, 25 years old and over											
Number, in thousands											
Total	86,975	7,118	8,874	31,072	15,561	6,756	17,594	12,181	4,226	715	472
With earnings	81,829	6,183	7,943	29,110	14,911	6,573	17,109	11,773	4,166	709	462
Percentage distribution of women with earnings											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$4,999 or loss	19.7	27.3	26.9	21.8	18.4	14.9	13.1	14.9	9.5	9.3	5.4
\$5,000 to 9,999	21.0	47.1	37.4	22.3	17.1	13.4	8.0	9.2	5.5	3.8	5.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14.9	14.9	17.6	18.1	15.7	13.6	8.0	9.3	4.9	6.8	6.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20.2	8.3	12.5	22.6	24.7	25.3	17.9	19.9	13.8	14.7	11.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11.8	1.6	3.5	9.5	13.7	17.6	19.3	18.9	21.7	14.2	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7.8	0.4	1.3	4.1	7.1	11.1	19.0	17.2	25.2	15.4	17.3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.2	10.6	8.3	14.7	14.4	26.4
\$75,000 and over	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	4.1	2.4	4.8	21.4	13.9
Median income	\$12,766	\$6,865	\$7,618	\$11,390	\$14,585	\$17,954	\$26,237	\$23,405	\$32,069	\$35,806	\$40,793

¹ Includes full-time and part-time workers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 189, "Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1994." (This table was prepared May 1996.)

**Table 377.—College enrollment and labor force status of 1994 and 1995 high school graduates
16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1994 and October 1995**

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population			Civilian labor force ¹					Not in labor force
	Number	Percent	Percent of high school graduates	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed	Unemployed		
							Number	Unemployment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1994 high school graduates ²									
Total	2,517	100.0	100.0	1,495	59.4	1,257	238	15.9	1,022
Men	1,244	49.4	49.4	792	63.6	665	127	16.0	452
Women	1,273	50.6	50.6	704	55.3	592	111	15.8	570
White ³	2,065	82.0	82.0	1,252	60.6	1,108	144	11.5	813
Black ³	318	12.6	12.6	175	53.0	100	75	42.8	143
Hispanic origin ⁴	178	7.1	7.1	114	64.0	81	32	28.5	64
Enrolled in college, October 1994	1,559	100.0	61.9	723	46.4	642	82	11.3	836
Men	754	48.4	30.0	359	47.7	319	40	11.1	394
Women	805	51.6	32.0	364	45.2	322	42	11.4	441
2-year	530	34.0	21.1	324	61.2	283	42	12.8	205
4-year	1,029	66.0	40.9	399	38.7	359	40	10.1	630
Full-time students	1,427	91.6	56.7	609	42.7	537	72	11.8	818
Part-time students	131	8.4	5.2	114	86.9	104	10	8.6	17
White ³	1,313	84.2	52.2	640	48.7	379	61	9.5	674
Black ³	162	10.4	6.4	55	33.9	41	14	(⁵)	107
Hispanic origin ⁴	87	5.6	3.5	46	55.3	40	7	(⁵)	41
Not enrolled in college, October 1994 ...	959	100.0	38.1	772	80.3	616	156	20.3	187
Men	491	51.2	19.5	432	88.1	346	87	20.1	58
Women	468	48.8	35.6	340	72.6	270	70	20.5	128
White ³	752	78.4	29.9	612	81.4	529	85	13.5	140
Black ³	156	16.3	6.2	120	77.4	59	61	50.7	36
Hispanic origin ⁴	91	9.5	3.6	67	74.3	42	26	(⁵)	23
1995 high school graduates ⁶									
Total	2,599	100.0	100.0	1,546	59.5	1,284	262	16.9	1,053
Men	1,238	47.6	47.6	749	60.5	602	147	19.6	489
Women	1,361	52.4	52.4	797	58.6	682	115	14.4	564
White ³	2,088	80.3	80.3	1,278	61.2	1,096	182	14.2	810
Black ³	356	13.7	13.7	202	56.9	144	59	29.1	153
Hispanic origin ⁴	288	11.1	11.1	161	55.9	96	65	40.5	127
Enrolled in college, October 1995	1,610	100.0	61.9	756	47.0	659	97	12.8	853
Men	775	48.1	29.8	358	46.1	305	52	14.7	417
Women	835	51.9	32.1	398	47.7	354	45	11.2	436
2-year	559	34.7	21.5	359	64.1	299	60	16.7	201
4-year	1,050	65.2	40.4	397	37.8	360	37	9.4	653
Full-time students	1,450	90.0	55.8	626	43.2	541	85	13.5	824
Part-time students	159	9.9	6.1	130	81.7	118	12	9.6	29
White ³	1,308	81.2	50.3	636	48.6	569	67	10.6	672
Black ³	183	11.4	7.0	77	41.9	56	21	27.0	106
Hispanic origin ⁴	155	9.6	6.0	69	44.6	40	29	(/5/)	86
Not enrolled in college, October 1995 ...	990	100.0	38.1	790	79.8	625	165	20.9	200
Men	463	46.8	17.8	391	84.5	297	94	24.1	72
Women	527	53.2	20.3	399	75.7	328	70	17.7	128
White ³	780	78.8	30.0	642	82.4	528	115	17.9	137
Black ³	173	17.5	6.7	126	72.9	88	38	30.3	47
Hispanic origin ⁴	133	13.4	5.1	92	68.9	56	36	39.0	41

¹ The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

² Includes persons who graduated from high school between January and October 1994.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

⁵ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁶ Includes persons who graduated from high school between January and October 1995.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE.—U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "College Enrollment and Work Activity of 1995 High School Graduates." (This table was prepared May 1996.)

Table 378.—Labor force status of 1979–80 to 1994–95 high school dropouts 16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1980 to October 1995

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and race ¹	Dropouts ¹		Dropouts in civilian labor force ²						Not in labor force
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Labor force participation rate	Employed		Unemployed		
					Number	Percent of dropouts	Number	Unemployment rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All dropouts									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	739	100.0	471	63.7	322	43.6	149	31.6	268
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	612	100.0	413	67.5	266	43.5	147	35.6	199
1985–86 dropouts in October ²	562	100.0	359	63.9	259	46.1	100	27.9	203
1986–87 dropouts in October ²	502	100.0	333	66.4	207	41.2	126	37.8	169
1987–88 dropouts in October ²	552	100.0	327	59.2	240	43.5	87	26.7	225
1988–89 dropouts in October ²	446	100.0	292	65.4	210	47.1	82	28.0	154
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	405	100.0	280	69.0	189	46.7	90	32.3	125
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	380	100.0	235	61.8	140	36.9	95	40.3	145
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	406	100.0	242	59.6	147	36.3	95	39.1	164
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	399	100.0	254	63.8	187	47.0	67	26.3	145
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	510	100.0	311	61.1	219	42.9	93	29.8	198
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	604	100.0	409	67.7	288	47.7	121	29.6	195
Men									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	422	57.1	305	72.3	212	50.2	93	30.5	117
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	321	52.5	261	81.3	163	50.8	98	37.5	60
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	215	53.1	173	80.2	110	51.2	63	36.2	42
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	189	49.7	142	75.0	92	48.8	50	35.0	47
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	189	46.6	130	69.1	85	45.2	45	34.7	59
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	213	53.4	156	73.5	132	61.8	25	15.9	57
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	259	50.8	198	76.5	151	58.2	47	23.9	61
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	339	56.1	251	74.0	179	52.8	72	28.7	88
Women									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	317	42.9	166	52.4	110	34.7	56	33.7	151
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	291	47.5	152	52.2	103	35.4	49	32.2	139
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	190	46.9	107	56.3	79	41.6	28	26.1	83
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	191	50.3	93	48.8	48	25.2	45	48.4	98
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	218	53.7	112	51.4	62	28.6	50	44.3	106
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	186	46.6	98	52.6	56	30.1	42	42.9	88
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	251	49.2	113	45.2	68	27.1	45	40.0	137
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	265	43.9	157	59.5	109	41.1	49	30.9	107
White ³									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	580	78.5	392	67.6	286	49.3	106	27.0	188
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	458	74.8	330	72.1	214	46.7	116	35.2	128
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	303	74.8	211	69.8	156	51.4	56	26.3	92
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	273	71.8	177	65.1	109	40.0	68	38.5	96
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	319	78.6	190	59.7	128	40.3	62	32.5	129
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	304	76.2	209	68.8	159	52.2	50	24.1	95
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	382	74.9	252	66.0	177	46.3	75	29.8	130
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	448	74.2	312	69.8	227	50.8	85	27.2	135
Black ³									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	146	19.8	73	50.0	33	22.6	40	(⁴)	73
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	132	21.6	69	52.3	39	29.5	30	(⁴)	63
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	86	21.2	56	65.3	26	29.9	30	(⁴)	30
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	98	25.8	54	55.0	28	28.4	26	(⁴)	44
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	66	16.3	35	(⁴)	7	(⁴)	28	(⁴)	31
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	80	20.1	34	42.9	21	26.2	13	(⁴)	46
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	100	19.6	48	47.9	34	34.1	14	(⁴)	52
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	109	18.0	66	61.0	40	36.4	27	(⁴)	42
Hispanic ⁵									
1979–80 dropouts in October ²	91	12.3	60	65.9	43	47.3	17	(⁴)	31
1984–85 dropouts in October ²	106	17.3	73	68.9	40	37.7	33	(⁴)	33
1989–90 dropouts in October ²	67	16.5	32	(⁴)	22	(⁴)	10	(⁴)	35
1990–91 dropouts in October ²	61	16.1	48	(⁴)	30	(⁴)	18	(⁴)	13
1991–92 dropouts in October ²	80	19.7	40	49.9	23	28.4	17	(⁴)	40
1992–93 dropouts in October ²	60	15.0	43	(⁴)	28	(⁴)	15	(⁴)	17
1993–94 dropouts in October ²	108	21.2	51	47.5	31	28.6	20	(⁴)	57
1994–95 dropouts in October ²	174	28.8	119	68.6	84	48.5	35	29.3	55

¹ Persons who dropped out of school between October of the earlier year and October of the later year.

² The labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment. The unemployment rate is the percent of persons in the labor force who are seeking employment.

³ Includes persons of Hispanic origin.

⁴ Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

⁵ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

NOTE.—Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population. Includes dropouts from any grade, including a small number from elementary and middle schools. Percents are only shown when the base is 75,000 or greater. Even though the standard errors are large, smaller estimates are shown to permit users to combine categories in various ways. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *College Enrollment of High School Graduates*, various years. (This table was prepared May 1996.)

Table 379.—Employment of 12th graders, by selected student characteristics: 1992

Employment characteristics	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Socioeconomic status ¹				Location of school attended		
	Total		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	American Indian	Low	Middle low	Middle high	High	Urban	Suburban	Rural
	Male	Female												
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Percentage distribution														
Average hours worked per week during senior year														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Did not work during year	31.8	30.7	27.6	47.4	38.9	43.3	45.0	38.2	29.8	28.2	32.5	35.6	29.4	31.6
1 to 5 hours	6.8	6.0	7.6	4.9	6.0	9.5	8.5	5.2	5.5	5.8	10.1	6.7	6.6	7.2
6 to 10 hours	9.8	8.9	10.7	6.5	5.3	6.7	5.6	6.7	8.3	10.6	12.6	9.4	9.6	10.6
11 to 15 hours	12.7	11.1	14.4	7.2	11.3	9.3	6.2	9.5	11.9	13.7	15.0	12.2	13.6	12.1
16 to 20 hours	16.1	15.0	17.2	14.1	13.3	13.5	12.5	13.4	18.6	18.4	14.3	14.3	18.3	14.9
More than 20 hours	22.7	26.0	22.8	22.1	25.2	17.7	22.3	27.1	25.9	23.3	15.8	21.7	22.5	23.7
21 to 25 hours	9.8	10.2	9.5	8.8	10.7	8.1	12.0	10.2	10.9	10.8	8.0	9.5	10.6	9.1
26 to 30 hours	5.6	6.5	4.8	5.5	6.6	4.4	3.8	6.8	6.4	5.9	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
31 to 35 hours	2.5	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.8	5.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
36 to 40 hours	3.3	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.1	3.7	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.1	3.3	2.4	4.3
More than 40 hours	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Most recent type of work for employed students														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lawn work or odd jobs	2.2	4.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.9
Food service	24.0	22.2	25.7	22.8	24.8	22.9	24.6	28.0	26.6	25.1	18.6	23.6	23.1	25.4
Delivery person	1.6	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.1	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5
Babysitter or child care	4.3	0.6	7.9	4.8	2.2	5.0	1.1	3.2	3.9	4.5	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.9
Camp counselor/life guard	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5
Farm worker	2.2	4.4	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	5.5
Mechanic	1.4	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9
Grocery clerk or cashier	14.5	12.5	16.4	14.8	15.9	8.5	25.7	15.5	16.6	14.5	12.3	14.2	13.4	16.4
Beautician	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
House cleaning	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.4
Construction	2.0	4.0	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.7
Office or clerical	6.9	2.9	10.7	6.3	9.2	12.1	5.8	6.3	6.0	7.2	8.0	9.0	6.8	5.4
Health services	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.7
Salesperson	11.8	9.8	13.7	12.0	8.7	11.9	7.9	7.2	8.8	12.5	15.8	13.4	14.1	7.3
Warehouse worker	2.1	3.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.9
Other	23.5	27.7	19.6	23.5	28.8	25.4	18.3	22.0	21.4	22.3	27.4	24.4	24.6	21.3
Most recent hourly wage for employed students														
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than \$4.25 per hour	9.9	7.2	12.4	10.3	8.3	7.9	5.8	12.2	11.4	9.0	8.0	7.9	7.5	14.8
\$4.25 to \$6.00 per hour	77.5	75.6	79.2	76.7	81.1	77.0	79.3	79.0	76.8	80.0	74.8	80.1	77.0	75.8
\$6.01 to \$8.00 per hour	7.7	10.3	5.3	8.0	5.8	10.7	6.7	5.3	8.3	6.8	9.3	7.3	9.2	6.1
\$8.01 or more per hour	5.0	6.9	3.2	5.1	5.0	4.5	8.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	7.9	4.8	6.3	3.4

¹ Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "Low" SES group is the lowest quartile.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988," Second Followup survey. (This table was prepared August 1995.)

Table 380.—Full-time-employment status of bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1991

Field of study	Percent employed full-time				Percent employed full-time in a job closely related to field of study						Percent employed full-time in nonprofessional job ¹				
	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991	1974-75 graduates in May 1976	1979-80 graduates in May 1981	1983-84 graduates in June 1985	1985-86 graduates in June 1987	1989-90 graduates in April 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	67	71	73	74	74	35	38	38	38	39	10	12	13	14	13
Professional/technical fields	77	80	82	81	80	51	51	47	47	48	9	10	13	11	11
Arts and sciences fields	56	56	56	62	64	18	17	15	25	26	12	14	15	15	14
Other	65	74	75	74	73	36	43	47	36	38	9	19	12	17	13
Newly qualified to teach	66	75	73	68	74	43	56	54	47	58	7	8	9	9	6
Not newly qualified to teach	67	71	73	74	73	33	36	36	37	36	12	13	13	14	14
Professional/technical fields	80	81	82	82	83	52	49	47	47	48	10	10	13	11	12
Engineering	79	84	84	83	84	57	55	53	46	50	4	2	3	5	3
Business and management	84	83	85	85	83	49	44	41	40	42	15	14	19	17	16
Health	75	77	75	76	86	71	66	70	65	83	2	4	2	3	1
Education ²	66	67	63	73	67	22	29	24	57	39	12	18	16	9	11
Public affairs and services	77	77	74	72	66	—	46	31	37	49	—	10	15	20	9
Arts and sciences fields	57	56	56	63	64	17	16	15	25	23	13	15	15	15	15
Biological sciences	56	45	43	42	50	26	18	17	15	26	6	8	11	11	8
Physical sciences and mathematics ³	50	58	51	76	72	19	29	20	48	48	6	2	7	9	7
Psychology	61	56	57	66	59	22	17	12	22	22	18	17	16	19	14
Social sciences	59	61	61	61	68	12	10	13	12	16	15	21	14	17	20
Humanities	55	55	59	59	59	12	14	17	19	11	17	18	19	19	21
Other	68	75	77	75	73	36	43	42	36	37	10	20	14	21	17
Communications	—	71	76	77	75	—	31	31	33	29	—	24	16	18	17
Miscellaneous	66	76	77	74	73	35	46	46	38	38	11	19	13	23	13

¹Includes those not working in technical, managerial, or administrative types of jobs who reported that they did not need a college degree to obtain their job.

²Includes those who have not finished all requirements for teaching certification or were previously qualified to teach.

³Includes computer sciences.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—Data are from sample surveys of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources. Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools. Deceased graduates and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 381.—Employment status of 1989–90 bachelor's degree recipients 1 year after graduation, by field of study and occupational area: 1991
[Percentage distribution]

Occupational area in April 1991	All fields of study	Professional/technical fields						Arts and sciences					Other fields ¹
		Business and management	Education	Engineering	Health professions	Public affairs/social services	Biological sciences	Mathematics, computer, and physical sciences	Social sciences	Humanities	Psychology		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Employed	84	89	91	87	97	84	65	79	80	78	73	85	
Business	21	45	4	7	3	3	10	7	22	13	15	28	
Educators	13	1	73	1	1	3	7	9	6	18	10	3	
Engineers	5	1	(2)	61	(2)	(2)	1	5	1	(2)	(2)	4	
Health professionals	5	(2)	1	(2)	91	(2)	8	1	1	(2)	5	1	
Public affairs/social services	3	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	57	1	(2)	6	2	15	1	
Biological scientists	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4	(2)	1	1	(2)	(2)	
Computer, physical scientist, mathematician	1	1	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	
Communications	2	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	1	(2)	2	9	1	14	
Technicians	6	3	(2)	8	(2)	(2)	13	29	5	4	3	8	
Other	3	3	1	2	(2)	(2)	5	7	4	2	1	(2)	
Nonprofessional, nonmanagerial, and nontechnical ...	23	33	11	6	3	21	16	14	33	30	24	27	
Unemployed ³	4	5	2	3	(2)	3	2	4	4	4	5	6	
Not in labor force ⁴	12	6	6	9	2	13	33	16	15	18	21	9	
Enrolled in school ⁵	8	2	2	6	(2)	4	29	13	11	12	16	5	

¹ Includes agriculture and natural resources, architecture and environmental design, area and ethnic studies, communications, consumer/personal/miscellaneous services, home economics, industrial arts, law, liberal/general studies, library and archival sciences, military sciences, multi/interdisciplinary studies, personal and social development, and trade and industrial.

² Less than 0.5 percent.

³ Percent looking for work.

⁴ Percent not looking for work.

⁵ Enrolled full-time or part-time.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates, 1991" survey. (This table was prepared July 1993.)

Table 382.—Percent of 1989–90 bachelor's degree recipients pursuing further education within 1 year after graduation, by type of enrollment and undergraduate major: 1991

Undergraduate major field of study	Ever enrolled since graduation	Ever enrolled full-time	Ever enrolled and employed	Ever enrolled and not employed	Enrolled in degree program beyond bachelor's
1	2	3	4	5	6
All bachelor's graduates	35	17	24	11	24
Professional/technical fields	28	17	22	6	18
Engineering	32	18	23	9	23
Business and management	21	13	16	5	12
Health professions	27	16	22	5	20
Education	38	27	33	5	29
Public affairs and social services	35	13	28	7	22
Arts and sciences fields	46	17	28	18	34
Biological sciences	64	17	30	34	47
Physical sciences, mathematics, and computer sciences	40	17	24	16	30
Psychology	50	19	31	20	40
Social sciences	42	16	28	14	30
Humanities	43	17	28	15	28
Other ¹	29	15	21	9	18
Highest degree graduate expects to obtain					
Bachelor's degree	15	10	13	3	3
Master's degree	31	18	24	6	20
Doctor's degree	58	21	36	22	49
First-professional degree	68	9	27	41	61

¹ Includes agriculture and natural resources, architecture and environmental design, area and ethnic studies, consumer/personal/miscellaneous services, home economics, industrial arts, law, liberal/general studies, library and archival sciences, military sciences, multi/interdisciplinary studies, personal and social development, and trade and industrial.

NOTE.—Data are from a sample survey of recent college graduates. Notes on methodology are included in the Guide to Sources. Data exclude bachelor's degree recipients from U.S. Service Schools. Deceased graduates and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates, 1991" survey. (This table was prepared May 1993.)

Table 383.—Average annual salary of bachelor's degree recipients employed full-time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1976 to 1991

Field of study	Average salary ¹ of 1974–75 degree recipients in February 1976		Average salary ¹ of 1979–80 degree recipients in May 1981		Average salary ¹ of 1983–84 degree recipients in June 1985		Average salary of 1985–86 degree recipients in June 1987		Average salary of 1989–90 degree recipients in April 1991	Percent-age change in constant dollars, 1976 to 1991	Percent-age change in constant dollars, 1987 to 1991
	Current dollars	Constant 1991 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1991 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1991 dollars	Current dollars	Constant 1991 dollars	Current dollars		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	\$7,600	\$18,200	\$15,200	\$22,800	\$17,700	\$22,400	\$20,400	24,400	\$23,600	29.7	–3.3
Engineering	12,200	29,200	22,400	33,600	24,100	30,500	26,600	31,900	30,900	5.8	–3.1
Business and management	10,200	24,400	16,300	24,400	18,700	23,700	21,100	25,300	24,700	1.2	–2.4
Health professions	8,600	20,600	17,300	25,900	20,800	26,300	22,600	27,000	31,500	52.9	16.7
Education ²	6,300	15,100	11,500	17,200	13,800	17,500	15,800	18,900	19,100	26.5	1.1
Public affairs and social services	—	—	13,700	20,500	15,100	19,100	17,700	21,200	20,800	—	–1.9
Biological sciences	6,500	15,600	14,500	21,700	15,100	19,100	16,400	19,600	21,100	35.3	7.7
Physical sciences, mathematics, and computer sciences	7,000	16,800	16,300	24,400	17,500	22,200	22,500	27,000	27,200	61.9	0.7
Psychology	—	—	12,500	18,700	14,600	18,500	17,300	20,800	19,200	—	–7.7
Social sciences	6,700	16,000	14,000	21,000	15,800	20,000	20,300	24,400	22,200	38.8	–9.0
Humanities	5,800	13,900	12,600	18,900	14,000	17,700	16,200	19,400	19,100	37.4	–1.5
Communications	—	—	—	—	16,200	20,500	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	6,800	16,300	15,100	22,600	18,600	23,500	17,600	21,100	20,800	27.6	–1.4

¹ Reported salaries of full-time workers under \$2,600 in 1976, \$4,200 in 1981, and \$5,000 in 1985 were excluded from the tabulations.

² Most educators work 9– to 10-month contracts.

—Data not available.

NOTE.—Data exclude bachelor's recipients from U.S. Service Schools and graduates living at foreign addresses at the time of the survey. Constant dollar adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Recent College Graduates" surveys. (This table was prepared May 1993.)

Table 384.—Participation of young adults in voluntary organizations, by selected characteristics: 1984 to 1986 and 1992 to 1994

Young adult characteristics	Percent participating in voluntary organizations							Percentage distribution of volunteer hours per week						
	Any voluntary activity	Sports teams or clubs	Church activities	Union, farm, trade, or professional associations	Educational organizations	Youth organizations	Political clubs	Organized volunteer work ¹	Other voluntary group	None ²	Less than 2 hours	2 to 4 hours	4 to 6 hours	6 hours or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1984 to 1986 ³														
Total	—	36.0	32.2	17.7	—	9.2	6.2	5.8	9.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sex														
Male	—	46.8	29.3	20.3	—	11.7	6.7	5.3	9.7	—	—	—	—	—
Female	—	25.8	34.9	15.3	—	6.9	5.8	6.2	9.4	—	—	—	—	—
Race/ethnicity														
White, non-Hispanic	—	36.5	30.6	18.2	—	8.7	5.9	5.5	9.7	—	—	—	—	—
Black, non-Hispanic	—	31.9	44.2	14.9	—	12.0	8.2	6.8	10.3	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	—	34.6	32.4	15.8	—	9.5	6.9	4.3	7.1	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	41.4	31.0	27.3	—	10.8	5.9	14.1	10.3	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian	—	41.1	30.0	19.7	—	11.6	9.6	4.2	7.8	—	—	—	—	—
Socioeconomic status														
Low	—	29.2	30.9	12.2	—	7.0	3.4	4.5	6.9	—	—	—	—	—
Low-middle	—	34.5	31.4	15.6	—	8.7	4.5	4.8	8.6	—	—	—	—	—
High-middle	—	39.9	35.4	21.8	—	10.6	7.8	6.9	10.6	—	—	—	—	—
High	—	43.1	33.9	22.4	—	10.7	9.9	7.4	13.0	—	—	—	—	—
1992 to 1994 ⁴														
Total	37.2	7.2	11.8	1.8	6.0	10.3	3.0	10.4	7.3	62.7	15.2	7.9	5.8	8.3
Sex														
Male	36.8	9.5	11.1	1.9	4.6	11.2	2.9	8.3	7.3	63.2	14.7	7.7	5.6	8.8
Female	37.9	4.9	12.7	1.6	7.1	9.4	3.2	12.6	7.3	62.2	15.8	8.2	6.1	7.9
Race/ethnicity														
White, non-Hispanic	38.5	7.5	11.3	2.0	5.8	10.3	3.1	11.6	7.8	61.5	17.1	8.0	5.5	7.9
Black, non-Hispanic	35.9	6.3	15.8	1.1	6.4	11.5	3.1	5.8	6.2	64.1	9.6	8.1	7.7	10.6
Hispanic	31.7	6.3	11.2	0.8	6.5	9.6	2.3	6.7	5.4	68.4	9.8	7.3	6.0	8.5
Asian	35.8	5.7	10.5	1.4	7.1	8.1	3.4	13.0	8.4	64.2	14.9	8.7	4.3	8.0
American Indian	34.1	12.1	14.6	3.6	6.1	11.9	3.8	5.1	3.9	65.9	8.7	6.3	8.1	11.1
Socioeconomic status														
Low	26.4	5.0	10.4	0.9	4.0	7.4	1.5	5.9	5.0	73.6	8.2	5.8	4.5	7.9
Low-middle	30.4	6.3	10.8	1.3	3.9	8.3	2.1	7.1	6.3	69.6	11.0	6.0	5.9	7.5
High-middle	38.6	7.0	13.0	2.0	5.8	10.9	3.3	9.2	7.5	61.4	16.9	7.9	6.1	7.8
High	51.1	9.2	14.7	2.7	9.7	14.2	4.9	18.0	10.3	48.9	24.6	11.4	5.9	9.2

¹E.g., hospital volunteer.²Not a volunteer.³Sample survey in 1986 based on people who were high school seniors in spring 1980. Respondents to the survey were asked about their voluntary participation in selected organizations over the previous 24-month period.⁴Sample survey in 1994 based on people who were high school seniors in spring 1992. Respondents to the survey were asked about their voluntary participation in selected organizations over the previous 24-month period.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some persons participated in more than one organization.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "High School and Beyond, Third Followup" and "National Education Longitudinal Study, Third Followup." (This table was prepared July 1995.)

Table 385.—Literacy skills of adults, 16 years old and over, by selected characteristics: 1992

Selected characteristics	Prose literacy ¹							Document literacy ²							Quantitative literacy ³						
	Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level						Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level						Average score	Percent of adults with proficiency at level					
		1	2	3	4	5	7		1	2	3	4	5	1		2	3	4	5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
						</															

¹Prose literacy is the ability to understand and use information contained in various kinds of textual material. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in a short text. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to locate a single piece of information in the text with several distractors or to make low-level inferences. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to make literal or synonymous matches between the text and information given in the task, or to make low-level inferences. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform multiple-feature matches and to integrate or synthesize information from complex passages. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to search for information in dense text which contains a number of distractors.

²Document literacy reflects the knowledge and skills used to process information from documents. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to locate pieces of information based on a literal match. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to match a single piece of information among several distractors. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to integrate multiple pieces of information from one or more documents. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the performance of multiple-feature matches, cycling through documents, and integrating information.

tion. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to search through complex displays that contain multiple distractors, to make high-level text-based inferences.

³Quantitative literacy is the ability to perform numerical operations in everyday life. A level 1 score of 0 to 225 requires the reader to perform a single, relatively simple, arithmetic operation. A level 2 score of 226 to 275 requires the reader to perform a single operation using numbers that are either stated in the task or easily located in the material. A level 3 score of 276 to 325 requires the reader to use two or more numbers to solve the problem. A level 4 score of 326 to 375 requires the reader to perform two or more sequential operations or a single operation in which the quantities are found in different types of displays. A level 5 score of 376 to 500 requires the reader to perform multiple operations sequentially. They must extract the features of the problem from text or rely on background knowledge to determine the quantities or operations needed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Adult Literacy Survey, *Adult Literacy in America, 1992*, prepared by Educational Testing Service. (This table was prepared February 1994.)